LEXICO PHRASEOLOGICAL LACUNAS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article explores the types and proper use of lacunas in English language. Article begins by defining linguacultural analysis and its key elements including the examples of the languages in various contexts in which they were used. It also provides a comprehensive overview of previous research in the English language. The ways of applying lacunas and connotations and contextualizing of them are also provided .Overall, this study highlights the importance of lacunar units in fictional literary works.

Key words: Lacunas, lacunar units, correlation, connotation of lacunar units

Lexical phraseological lacunas refer to gaps or deficiencies in a language's vocabulary, particularly in terms of idiomatic expressions or phrases that don't have an equivalent in another language. Here are some examples of lexical phraseological lacunas in the English language:

Lack of words for familial relationships: English lacks precise terms for some familial relationships, such as the distinction between a mother's sister and a father's sister, or between a father's brother and a mother's brother.

Lack of words for specific emotions: While English has a large vocabulary for emotions, there are some emotions that lack precise terms, such as the feeling of being homesick for a place that doesn't exist anymore (saudade in Portuguese).

Lack of words for certain concepts: Some concepts don't have a single-word equivalent in English, such as the Japanese concept of "tsundoku," which refers to the habit of buying and collecting books but never getting around to reading them.

Lack of idiomatic expressions: Every language has its own set of idiomatic expressions that are difficult to translate literally, and English is no exception. Some expressions, such as the Spanish phrase "tener cara dura" (literally "to have a hard face"), meaning to be shameless or audacious, don't have an exact equivalent in English.

Cultural differences: English may also have lexical phraseological lacunas due to cultural differences. For example, the word "schadenfreude" (German) refers to taking pleasure in someone else's misfortune, which is a concept that doesn't have an exact equivalent in English.

Overall, lexical phraseological lacunas are a natural part of any language, and they reflect the unique cultural and linguistic heritage of a given language.

In investigation of lacunas it is necessary to intend what language material they are investigated. If it is investigated. If it is investigated on the base of one language, the researcher has deal with inter linguistic lacunas. E. A. Sternin agrees that ―every language has considerable number of inter linguistic lacunas, empty, blank places in lexical-phraseological system of language, even lexemes close in meaning are present‖. In comparison of two or more languages the researcher has deal with Interlingual lacunas. There is no distinction in some investigation of lacunas and as a result authors make incorrect solutions. When it is referred to French linguists as M. Collio, J. Winne, J. Darbelne who input term of lacuna and defined lacuna as phenomenon when a word in one language has ho equivalent in another language. They meant interlingual lacunas and use term of interlingual lacuna. Thereby, it is necessary to distinct inter linguistic lacuna and interlingual lacuna in classification of lacunas. Analysis of theoretical references shows that researches have not come to the unambiguous definition of interlingual lacunas and we agree that it is connected with distinctions of the concept of lacunar unit and lacuna. We define interlingual lacunar unit which has prompt, emptiness, gap, and lacuna – zero correlate of lacunar unit in another language.

There were people called " shirini" and one of which had a cow, once the cow tore the rope and seeing the jug with the grain, it thrust its head into it and began to eat the grain. When the cow wanted to raise its head, its horn got stuck in the jug. The animal got frightened and began to run all over the yard. Seeing that, the shirini man screamed and tried to take the cow's head out of the jug not breaking it. In spite of his attempts he could not manage it. Then he implored a person, who pretends to know everything, to give him advice. His answer was ready. He suggested to cut the cow's head and he would have an unbroken jug. Shirini executed it. In twilights the shirini's wife came to milk the cow and saw it, lying on the ground without the head. The shirini saw a frightened wife and said not to have fright, the head in the jug.

In conclusion we can stress that the investigation of lacunar units and lacuna indicates that there are two significant types of factors which influence on lacuna's appearance: 1) Linguistic factors / peculiarities in linguistic division of objective world and mismatching in the language system development. 2) Extra linguistic factor / diversity of historical, cultural and spiritual traditions of nations, geographical, social-economical lifestyle, originality of custom, mentality of different nations) Taking into consideration factors and aspects of analyses lacunar units and lacuna which mentioned above we offer following classification: 1. Level lacunar units and lacunas: phonetically, lexical, phraseological, morpheme, morphological, syntactic, stylistic. 2. Motivated and unmotivated lacunas, Appearance of motivated lacunas caused by absence of certain realia in the life of People- Native speaker of one of the comparing

language (no realia no lingvema) Among motivated lacunar units and lacunas following are allocated: 1. Ethnographic lacunar units lacunas, reflecting specific sides of traditional daily life, mode of life nations of competing languages. 2. O.B.Pilayera comparing Russian and Evenk languages gave Examples of ethnographic lacunar units of verb which are connected with Evenki hunting улуми - squirrel hunts, удеми- to track down the beast), containing deer (ономи- to look for deer, мавутлами- catch deer with lasso) and other. [12,p. 55-60] 3. Lingua – cultural, social-historical lacunar units and lacunas, which reflect culture, history, society of nations native speakers comparing languages. 4. Mental, associative lacunar units and lacunas reflecting worldview, self- consciousness of nations, their way of thinking, association etc [3, pp.38-41; 9, pp.79-83]. There are two significant types of factors which influence on lacuna's appearance: 1) Linguistic factors / peculiarities in linguistic division of objective world and mismatching in the language system development. 2) Extra linguistic factor / diversity of historical, cultural and spiritual traditions of nations, geographical, social-economical lifestyle, originality of custom, mentality of different nations) Taking into consideration factors and aspects of analyses lacunar units and lacuna which mentioned above we offer following classification: 1. Level lacunar units and lacunas: phonetically, lexical, phraseological, morpheme, morphological, syntactic, stylistic. 2. Motivated and unmotivated lacunas, Appearance of motivated lacunas caused by absence of certain realia in the life of People- Native speaker of one of the comparing language (no realia no lingvema) Among motivated lacunar units and lacunas following are allocated: 1. Ethnographic lacunar units lacunas, reflecting specific sides of traditional daily life, mode of life nations of competing languages. 2. O.B.Pilayera comparing Russian and Evenk languages gave Examples of ethnographic lacunar units of verb which are connected with Evenki hunting улуми - squirrel hunts, удеми- to track down the beast), containing deer (ономи- to look for deer, мавутлами- catch deer with lasso) and other. [11,p. 55-60] 3. Lingua – cultural, social-historical lacunar units and lacunas, which reflect culture, history, society of nations native speakers comparing languages. 4. Mental, associative lacunar units and lacunas reflecting worldview, self- consciousness of nations, their way of thinking, association etc [3, pp.38-41; 14, pp.79-83].

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